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1922

LEHMANN'S SEED ANNUAL

STANDARD QUALITY

SEEDS

STANDARD TEST

Lehmann's Seed Store
SEED SPECIALISTS
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

To Our FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS

THIS establishment was founded nearly 30 years ago by a practical Farmer and Trucker. Its purpose was to sell seed of the best quality adapted for the Southlands. A man may sell a second hand automobile ONCE to his entire satisfaction, but it is our desire to sell a customer eternally. Experience has taught us the necessity of supplying only the best seeds obtainable. The Garden Seeds listed and quoted in this book have been contracted for, many months ago, with the most experienced, reliable and honest growers in America and Europe, some of whom have dedicated as their life's work to grow and propagate seeds for commercial purposes. The prices have been systematically prepared to cover costs, expenses and reasonable profit. They may not appear to be the CHEAPEST because seeds have their same relation to quality as most other commodities. The earth will through nature produce seed in certain localities, the same as boiling water will produce steam, the one must be propagated, the other controlled, in order to be advantageous. When you contemplate planting a pecan orchard, do you simply buy some trees from Jones? No, because you know all pecans are not alike. Then why buy seeds that way.

Many Seedsmen stress on Novelties, Their Brand Extraordinaire, but we can say out of experience and think many of you can too, that less than 10% of the novelties introduced with great flourish of trumpets, ever measure up to the old tested varieties.

We are equipped with Standard Seed testers to safeguard against supplying seeds of low germination. We offer you Quality, Service and detail attention to your orders and would appreciate your inquiries at all times. We thank you.

Yours very truly,

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE.

Baton Rouge, La.

IN ORDERING PLEASE USE THIS SHEET; ALSO
RETURN ENVELOPE ENCLOSED. We will be glad
to furnish more of each when wanted.

Lehmann's Seed Store, Baton Rouge. : Louisiana.

TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDERS. NO GOODS SENT C. O. D.

Amount Enclosed

Name

P. O. Order = \$

Post Office..... R. F. D. No.

P. O. Order - \$.....

County..... State.....

$\mathbf{P}_1, \mathbf{P}_2, \dots, \mathbf{P}_n$

Name of Express or Freight Office. }
How to be Sent, Mail, Express or Freight. }
.....

Draft - - - \$.....

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Shipped by:

Total - \$.....

Packed by.

Date..... 192

VERY IMPORTANT—Write your name very plainly; give Post Office, and Express or Freight Office. In writing us at any time please give date of our letter if we have written you, and each and every time do not fail to write your name and Post Office plainly.

(OVER)

We would be glad to have the names of some of your friends who will have a garden this year. If you will fill out the space below, we will be very glad to send them our catalog and put them on our mailing list.

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE, Baton Rouge, La.

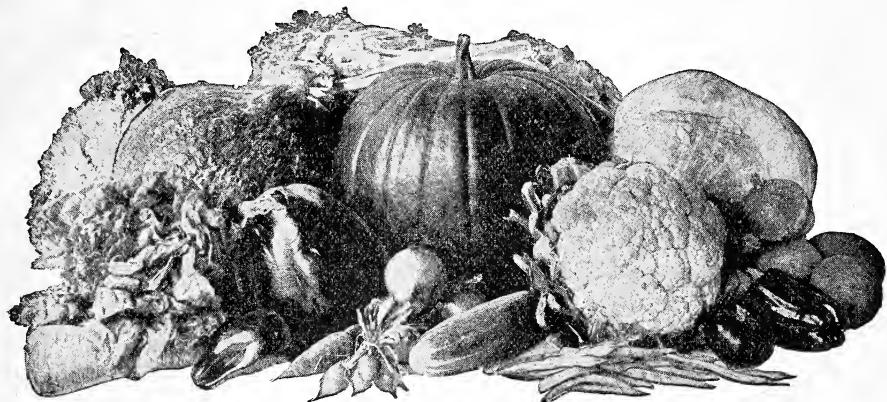
1922

CATALOGUE

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

"SEED SPECIALISTS"

Baton Rouge, : : : Louisiana



MARKET GARDENERS, TRUCK-GROWERS, AND LARGE FARMERS, ATTENTION!

We urge that you go over this Catalog carefully, make up a list of seeds you need, and send to us for prices.

Our years of experience in the seed business have put us in close touch with the grower, and understanding the soil and climate of this section puts us in much better position to serve you than any outside concern.

We carry a complete line of selected and tested seed, and can supply your wants, quality considered, at as reasonable prices as anyone.

We are here to serve you, and hope you will not hesitate to call upon us.

SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING

Our Prices—Including bags, boxes, and free cartage to the depot.

The prices quoted in this Catalog include free delivery on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). "By freight or express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

Early Orders—Our rush season comes in the months of March and April. Orders sent at once secure prompt shipment from our full stock.

How to Order—Write your name, postoffice, State, and express office plainly with black ink on every order and every time you write us. Give plain express, mail, or freight directions. Where none are given, we route same at buyer's risk.

Market Gardeners and others who buy vegetable seeds in bulk to the amount of \$10.00 or more are requested to send their list of seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

Plant Orders—Orders for plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather, they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

Use Order Sheets—The use of the order sheets enclosed in this Catalog is a great help to us in facilitating filling and shipment of orders. More will be sent on receipt of postal asking for same.

Non-warranty—Lehmann's Seed Store gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality productiveness, or any other matter of seeds and plants they send out and will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods under these conditions, they are to be returned and the money refunded.

TESTED GARDEN SEEDS.

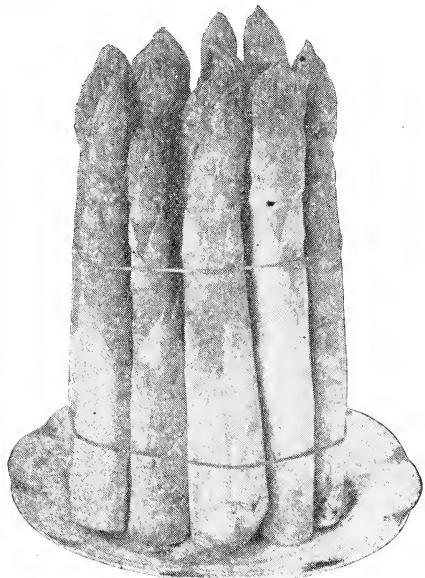
ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring, as well as one of the best grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

Columbian Mammoth White—Two-year-old roots. Per dozen, 40c, postpaid; by express, \$1.75 per 100.



Columbian Mammoth.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe Ox Burr—Very productive and relished. Set out plants Oct., Nov., Jan. Per dozen, 75c, postpaid; \$3.00 per 100, not postpaid.

Jerusalem or Ground Artichoke—A tuber; plant like potatoes after all danger of frost, 10 bushels to acre. Per bushel, \$4.00.

GARDEN BEANS

Selected Michigan Stock

When all danger of the spring frost is over is the time to plant beans, as they thrive little, if any, when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture, this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of September. A good sandy loam is the best soil for beans, but they will grow well in any soil of average richness.

The bush varieties should be planted 1½ inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. The pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 2 feet apart each way. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

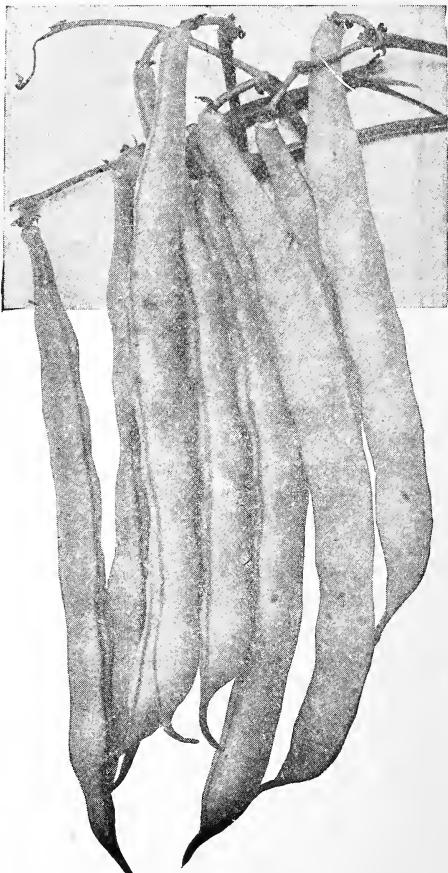
A quart will plant 100 feet of drills; 2 bushels to the acre in drills.

For a large yield of Beans, use Mulford Cultures.

Giant Stringless Greenpod—This dwarf, early, intermediate snap bean is very popular in the South, and wherever known in other parts of the country is spoken of in terms of highest praise. The vines are large, somewhat spreading, and prolific. The foliage is dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long—very often 6 to 7 inches; round in shape, bright but rather dark green and of excellent quality; seed of medium size, oval; yellowish brown in color. A favorite shipping bean. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$10.50.

Longfellow Green Pod Bean—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one-third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless, very crisp, round, full and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. We recommend it, either for the home garden or as a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkg., 10c; pt., 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$2.75; bu., \$10.50.

Black Valentine—The full meaty pods are of rich color, unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the ex-



Longfellow

cellence of this new sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c; not prepaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$10.50.

For larger quantities, write for prices.

We also carry other varieties of Beans, such as Red Valentine, Tennessee and Burpee's Green Pod, Refugee, Red Kidney, etc.

White Navy Beans—Planted in April or June, these make a profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for the market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans together 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after 2 or 3 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. Requires about a peck to acre. Pkg., 10c; pt., 30c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$3.25; bu., \$10.50.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Wardell's Kidney—Very prolific early sort, with long flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Pkg., 10c; pt., 30c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$3.25; bu., \$11.00.

Webber's Wax—Very valuable rustproof strain of the Golden Wax, which stands drouth remarkably well; pods rather flat, nearly straight, fleshy, and of highest quality. Pkg., 10c; pt., 30c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$2.75; bu., \$10.00.

Currie's Rustproof Wax—Is the earliest to mature of wax beans. It is ready for the market in 40 days from date of planting. Its beautiful, pure golden, long, flat pods of extra fine quality are borne in abundance and attract the admiration of both planter and consumer. Being the first in the market, it always commands most profitable prices. Entirely free from rust and blight. A favorite shipping bean. Pkg., 10c; pt., 30c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$3.10; bu., \$10.70.

Davis White Wax—The plants are of vigorous bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, without string or coarse fibre; color is a rich golden yellow. Its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large, handsome pods, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$3.25; bu., \$12.00.

Arsenate of Lead kills the insects on your beans. Page 32.

Watch the insects and kill them with our Insecticides. Page 32.

POLE BEANS

Culture—The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generally plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills. The Pole Bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

Kentucky Wonder Bean—Brittle, stringless, meaty, delicious flavor. The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature, the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Pkg., 10c; pt., 35c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$13.00.

White Creaseback—Large, long pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12, of a silvery green, of the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean. Pkg., 10c; pt., 35c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

White Marrowfat—No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. Pkt., 10c; pt., 35c, postpaid; not postpaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.



Curries Rust Proof Wax

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Henderson's Bush Lima—The most productive and earliest of the Bush Limas. Of true bush form, about 2 feet high, bearing greatest profusion of broad, flat pods, each having from 3 to 5 medium-sized flat, handsomely white beans, which cook quickly and are of superior flavor. A variety that will please everyone. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$10.50.

Henderson's Dwarf—Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Pkg., 10c; pt., 35c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$3.00; bu., \$10.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Carolina or S'eva Pole (Small White Lima)—Vigorous variety; very early and productive. Pods are short, flat and curved; beans white, small, and kidney-shaped. Best for the South. Pkg., 10c; pt., 30c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$3.50; bu., \$13.00.

King of the Garden—(Large White Lima)—An improved strain of the large white, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop that bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pkg., 10c; pt., 30c, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, \$3.50; bu., \$13.00.

BEETS

Beets grow well in moderately light, sandy soil and with good varieties and grade of seed stock so as to produce fine and smooth roots that are sweet and tender. Otherwise they become woody and fibrous. Sow in early Spring in drill and make successive plantings up to April. A Fall planting is equally as profitable from July to November. 1 ounce seed to 100 feet drill, 10 lbs. to the acre.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome; early normal crop variety of medium size. The roots are almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The flesh is

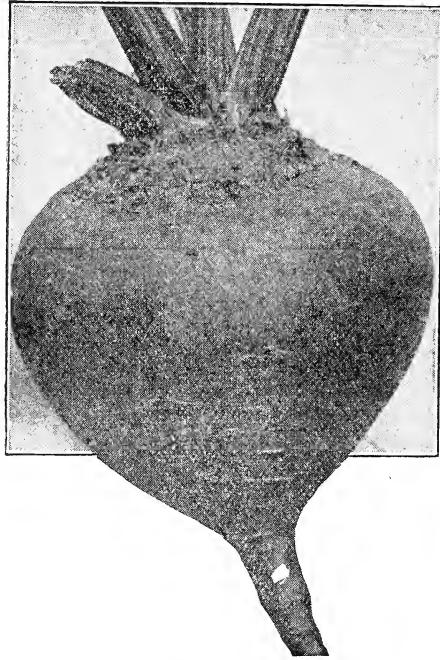
BEETS—Continued

of the finest quality—a rich blood red, slightly zoned, and always sweet and tender. Unequaled for table use and market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, per lb.

Detroit Dark Red—Very popular sort; used extensively by market gardeners and private planters. It matures early, and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright-growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark blood red, the flesh red with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, firm and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, 80c per lb.

Eclipse—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, 80c per lb.

Improved Long Dark Blood—Excellent for winter use, as it is a good keeper; flesh firm, juicy and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, 80c per lb.



Detroit Dark Red

Crosby's Egyptian—The market gardeners' favorite. Fine, globe-shaped roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, 80c per lb.

Early Blood Turnip—Almost globe-shaped—a beet for every purpose. It is fine-grained, very tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We recommend this as the best lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet—It is really two distinct vegetables. First, the leafy part of the foliage is cooked and served the same as spinach, while the stalks are cooked and served with drawn butter like tender asparagus. It grows about 2½ feet high. The stalks are thick and broad, like rhubarb; the leaves are much larger than the regular Swiss chard; they are very heavily crumpled, like Savoy spinach. Crisp and tender, pleasing flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING

Yellow Mangel Wurzels—The value of root crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the mangel wurzels and the sugar beets. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. Should be planted in rows 3 feet apart in very rich soil; 5 or 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., 60c.

Mammoth Long Red—The roots of this variety grow to a larger size than those of the other sorts. They are well formed, with flesh of a blood-red color. Very nutritious. Lb., 45c, postpaid; by freight, or express, lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.



White Plume
CELERY

Culture—Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time should be given. Sow thinly, cover lightly and keep constantly moist. When the plants are from 4 to 6 inches high cut off the tops and transplant them 6 inches apart into trenches 4 inches deep and 9 inches wide and trenches 3 feet apart. As the plants grow fill the earth toward the plant to secure proper bleaching. Never allow dirt to rest on the heart of the plant. Sow in December, January and February in hotbeds for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants, and one-half pound will plant an acre. Ready for market in 110 to 150 days.

White Plume—The earliest and most easily blanched sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them, so as to produce attractive bunches. Fine for family use and the local markets. Pkg., 10c.

Golden Self-Blanching—The plants are of compact, semi-dwarf habit and form numerous stalks. They are heavy ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Pkg., 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels sprouts are a very delicate vegetable, and deserve a more general cultivation. Should be grown and cultivated like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. An ounce will produce 2,000 plants. Sow in Spring and Fall.

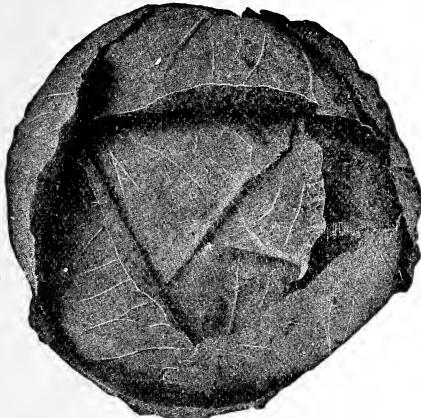
Dwarf Improved—Bearing a small crop of small, solid, and tender heads. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c, postpaid; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

CRESS

Sow curled or pepper grass thickly in shallow drills every two weeks. It should be cut often and will continue to grow. Useful for salad and garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill of the pepper grass; 1 ounce of water cress seed will sow 15 square feet.

Extra Curled or Pepper Grass—Quick-growing and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.**

RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED HOLLAND AND AMERICAN GROWN



Premium Large Flat Dutch

1 oz. Seeds to 2,000 Plants

Culture—For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in the open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds, at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means pindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soils, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light, sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to the weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves, transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy clay or muck. Naturally, the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass.

First Premium Large Flat Dutch—The old favorite for Fall sowing and Winter use. It is highly flavored, produces large and compact heads with stem somewhat higher than our large Drum-.

CAULIFLOWER

It requires a cool, moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation is the same as for cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball—Under favorable conditions every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. **Pkg., 10c; oz., \$1.75, postpaid.**

COLLARD

A kind of cabbage, growing 2 to 3 feet high. The central leaves often used for greens. Collard seed is started under glass in the open. Plants should be cultivated like cabbage.

Improved Georgia—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much harder than cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.**



Charleston Wakefield

head. Market gardeners in and around Baton Rouge sow their main crops with this variety; in fact, we have supplied many with our strain for years. Will produce heads in about 110 days from date of planting. **Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.**

Premium Late Drumhead—Standard late variety, with uniform heads of excellent flavor. Splendid market sort and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.**

Surehead—Strain of flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**

All Seasons—One of the best of its class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.**

Hollander, or Danish Ballhead—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stem rather longer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**

Allhead Early—An early flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves. It is practically all head. While it is really a typical summer cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of uniform size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.**

Copenhagen Market—The earliest large, round-headed cabbage. Very popular with market gardeners; excellent for home gardens. An extra early summer cabbage, matures fully as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but produces larger heads, often averaging 10 pounds or more. The heads are ball-shaped, mild and firm, with small core, and of splendid quality. Leaves are of light

green color, tightly folded together, forming a very compact head. You should give this cabbage a place in your garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

True Early Jersey Wakefield—Small, cone-shaped head; matures in from 90 to 100 days after planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

The Charleston, or Large Wakefield—The best large early cabbage. It can be the first variety sent to market, and on account of its handsome appearance will invariably bring the tip-top prices. If, however, the early market prices are low, it can be safely left standing in the field to mature into an extra large, compact, solid, magnificent cabbage, which has never failed to attract the admiration of the most skilled gardeners, and always brings better prices than any other sort harvested at the same time. Our stock is thoroughly reliable. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

We supply many of the large plant growers with cabbage seed. Our prices are right and the quality unequalled. Let us know your wants.

SELECT SWEET CORN

Northern Grown



Country Gentleman

Do not plant sweet corn until the ground becomes warm. A prolonged cold, rainy spell will cause it to rot in the ground. Cultivation is the same as for field corn, with the exception that it may be planted a little closer. Plant at frequent intervals, so as to always have a supply at this stage of growth. One quart will make 200 plants. 8 quarts will plant one acre.

Stowell's Evergreen—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

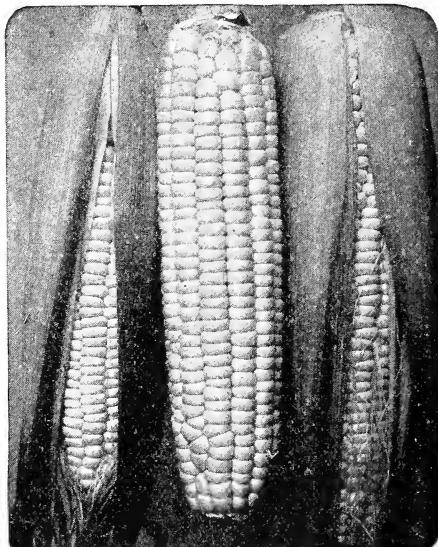
Adams' Extra Early—A great favorite with those who wish the first corn of the season. Produces short ears, filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

Golden Bantam—A new early sweet corn, considered by many people the richest and sweetest of all corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continued supply for their table. In season it is medium early—about a week later than Corey—and is the best yielder of the early varieties. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk, and about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of golden yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field corn. However as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our seed has been especially selected for table use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by express, 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Early Minnesota—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Adams' Early—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequalled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregular arranged, deep, sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.



Golden Bantam

CARROTS

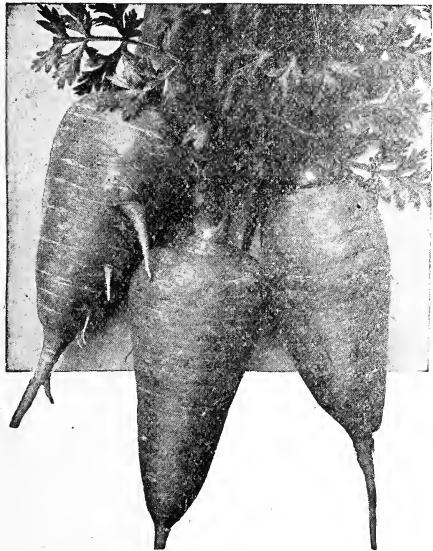
Carrots grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in March or April, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 or 4 pounds to the acre. Sow again, August to November.

Danvers Half Long—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange-red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Orange—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore exceedingly adapted for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Oxheart, or Guerande—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is easily pulled by hand. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Early Chantenay—One of the best early sorts, maturing between the Oxheart and Danvers. The carrots grow about 6 inches in length, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine-grained, sweet and sugary. Market gardeners should grow these for their main early crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Danvers Half Long

STOCK CARROTS

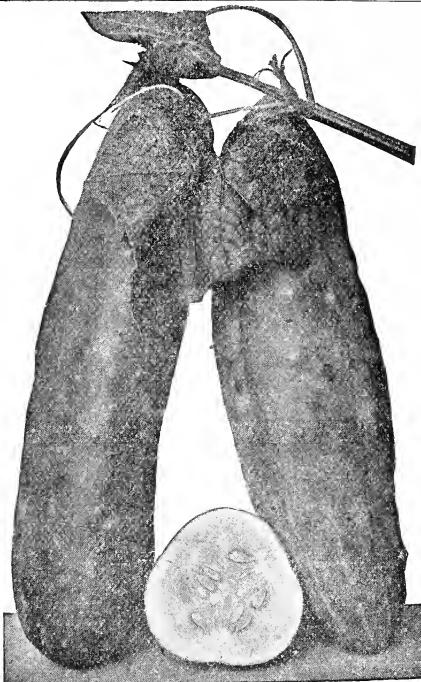
White Belgian, 75c per lb.

CUCUMBERS

Highest Quality

Plant as soon as the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 feet each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil; plant the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When all danger of insect attack is over, thin to about three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.

Davis' Perfect—A superb variety. Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. They hold color till nearly ripe when they turn white without a yellow streak on them. Quality fine, as seeds are very soft when fit for table use. Very tender, brittle,



Improved Long Green

and of exceptional flavor. Early as earliest strain of white spine and out-yield all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Long Green—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Fortune Cucumber—The fruits are almost cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, smooth and of deep rich green color, marked with distinct light green lines at the stem end; of very attractive appearance, very productive and very early. A favorite in the South to ship North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Cluster—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the fruit is of an attractive, deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Chicago Pickle—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color, and with prominent spines. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. The cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown and ripened when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

West Indian Gherkin—A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines; vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Seed should be started in February, in boxes in the house. Always keep the ground warm and moist, and protect the young plants. Transplant into a rich, loamy soil when all danger of frost is past. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Black Beauty—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of a uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow late in spring or even July in shallow drill 15 inches apart. When plants are strong, thin out to about 1 foot apart. To blanch, gather up outer leaves over center of plant and tie together at the tips. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Improved Green Curled—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

GARLIC

Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid.



Garlic

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

All of these Herbs are put up in 10c Packets

Anise—An annual, cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant, agreeable scent and a pleasant taste.

Balm—A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and fragrant smell.

Borage—Annual. The leaves are cut and used for a cucumber salad. Beautiful blue flowers.

Caraway-Kuemmel—The seed are useful for flavoring.

Catnip or Catmint—A great favorite among medicinal herbs.

Chervil—Annual, used for soups and salads.

Coriander—Annual, its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads.

Dandelion-Loewenzahn—Perennial; cultivated for spring greens; an excellent tonic.

Dill—Annual; it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles.

Horehound—Perennial; of strong and aromatic smell; used as a tonic.

Rosemary—Perennial; the tops are used as a medicine.

Rue—Perennial; a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed.

Sage—Perennial; tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat.

Don't let bugs or plant lice eat up either the flower or vegetable plants you have started. Spray with Nicotine for plant lice, and with bordeaux mixture for rust, blight or fungus. We have all kinds of sprayers and remedies.

Savory—Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes.

Sorrel—Broad leaved. Perennial; used in soups and salads and sometimes cooked like spinach.

HORSERADISH

Grown for its roots, which have a pungent, mustard-like flavor. Small pieces of roots, 4 to 5 inches long, are planted for propagation. Plant in rich ground—the richer the better. 35c per doz.; \$2.00 per hundred.

KOHL RABI

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as turnips, and which furnish a most desirable vegetable. One ounce of seed will drill 200 feet.

Early White Vienna—Equally good for forcing or cultivation in the open ground; has very short tops; flesh is white, tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Early Purple Vienna—Similar to the preceding sort, except in color, which is a bluish purple. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

KALE, OR BORECOLE

Loose, curly-leaved type of the cabbage family; particularly noted for its hardiness. It makes excellent tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy variety remains in the open ground all winter. Cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

Early Curled Siberian—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf spreading, and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior quality. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

LEEK

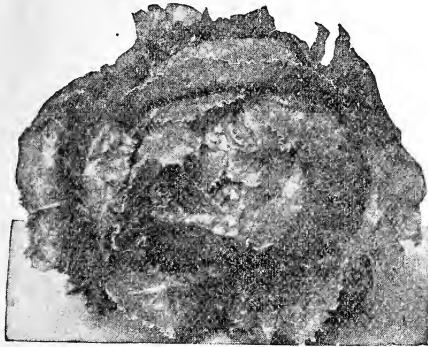
A very delicately flavored member of the onion family. The leafy portion of the plant is used for flavoring soups or boiling with meats while the white, fleshy stems are boiled and either served with cream dressing or as a salad with vinegar and salad oil. Leeks prefer a rich, light soil. Cultivate the same as onions. Filling up will blanch the stalks and improve their quality. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

London Flag—A strong-growing sort; hardy and excellent for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Don't let bugs or plant lice eat up either the flower or vegetable plants you have started. Spray with Nicotine for plant lice, and with bordeaux mixture for rust, blight or fungus. We have all kinds of sprayers and remedies.

SELECTED LETTUCE SEED

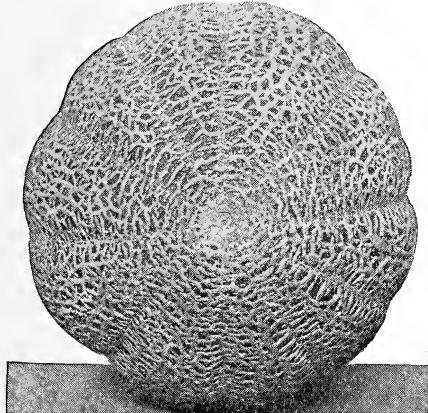
This is a salad plant of first rank. It is extensively forced in green-houses and in hot-beds in the winter and early spring and in cold-frames and out of doors later. Out of doors it is planted in succession from spring until fall. It grows better in clay-loamy soil made rich with barnyard manure. The plants should be started 12 inches apart each way. Frequently it is grown between rows of other plants like cabbage and is matured and removed long before the other plants need the space. One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill.



Big Boston Head Lettuce

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3 pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within—tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS—Selected Seed



Large Hackensack

A warm, sandy loam is best for raising melons. Plant early in the spring, when in each hill. After they are well started, thin to about 3 strong plants to each hill. An ounce will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. We strive to supply melon seed of the highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades.

Thoroughbred Rocky Ford—This seed is grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colo., and the growing fields and harvesting are inspected by our representative every season. We use the very choicest of melons. If you plant several pounds, write us for special prices. All the good points of the Rocky Ford are to be found in an intensified

Big Boston—Grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or houses, it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing vigorously, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Prize Head—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled, and very tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

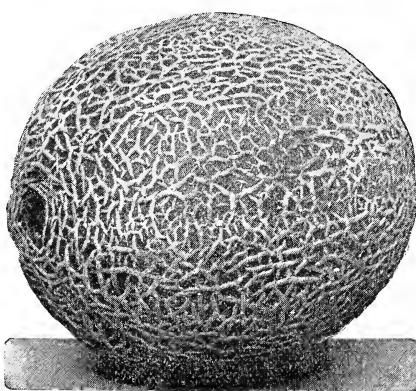
Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson—Forms, close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Iceberg—Heads are large, heavy and compact. Has a vigorous root system, which enables it to stand hot weather better than other varieties. Slow to run to seed and stands longer than some other sorts. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy white, crisp and tender, and free from any bitterness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Cal. Cream Butter—This is a fine, crisp, crimp-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Imp. Passion Simpson—Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Rocky Ford

degree in this "thoroughbred" strain. Uniform size and weight, close netting, well defined space between ribs, fine-grained, firm flesh, small seed cavity, and deep meat. These melons are prize-takers in their class. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Hackensack—Very early and reliable. Skin is green and thickly netted. Flesh light green. This valuable variety is ready for market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Emerald Gem—A medium sized melon, almost round, of good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thin. A good variety. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS—Continued.

Honey Dew Melon—The fruits are of medium size, round or slightly oval, 5 to 6 inches in diameter and weigh about 6 pounds each. The skin is smooth with an occasional net and when fruits are ripe is creamy yellow in color. Flesh light emerald green, fine grained and of very sweet, sugary flavor. Rind thin but very firm and the fruits stand shipping remarkably well. If picked shortly before fully mature the fruits will keep for several weeks. Matures about two

weeks later than Rocky Ford. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Improved Banana—Produces fruit of the finest quality, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color, of excellent flavor; withstands the heat to perfection; fine for family use; will ship well if gathered at the proper stage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

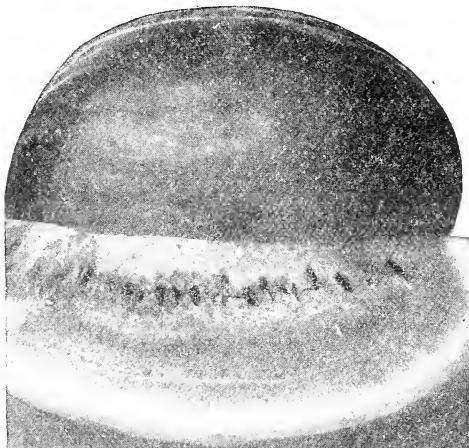
WATERMELON SEED OF PROVEN QUALITY



Georgia Rattle Snake

Our watermelon seed is grown especially for us in the South and selected from the very best melons. Southern-grown watermelon seed is always the best and the highest, as has been proved. And we now supply several melon-growers' associations that buy in large lots. A trial order will convince our seed is first-class.

Plant watermelons eight or ten seeds in a hill about 1 inch deep. After they are well started, thin out to two' strong plants to a hill. Two shovelfuls of rich manure thoroughly worked into the soil beneath each hill will greatly increase the size of the melons.



Triumph.

Honey Lou—Very large, dark green color. Best for local market and home use, being somewhat earlier than the Watson. Sparkling red flesh to rim. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 10 lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

Angel's Kiss—The sweetest, tenderest melon in cultivation, with flesh of deepest indescribable crimson. Grows from medium to very large, oblong in shape; nearly white color, handsome and attractive. Vines are robust and strong growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$7.50, postpaid.

Georgia, or Kleckley's Sweet—One of the best and sweetest-flavored melons in cultivation. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, solid, and of delightful flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet—A large, oblong melon; color dark green, with faint light stripes. It is first class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is delicious; it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

Halbert's Honey—A Texas melon, which closely resembles Kleckley's Sweet, but is of a darker color and more even in shape. Cannot be shipped a great distance as rind is very brittle, but unsurpassed for home market and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged, and blunt at the blossom end. The meat is sweet as honey, melting, and leaves no trace of pulp. Always brings a higher price than any other melon. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

Florida Favorite—This is claimed to be a cross of Pierson and Rattlesnake. It is of oblong shape, large size; rind dark, with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet; seed light creamy white color; one of the earliest and best melons grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long, and dark green, like Kleckley's Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid, sweet and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private growers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c; 10-lb. lots, \$6.50, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake—Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes, and of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape; the rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

Excel Watermelon—The shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions and for a shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is a large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes, making a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid and a wonderful early medium shipper. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.



Tom Watson

MUSTARD



Ostrich Plume.

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil, preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast, about 8 quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, 3 pounds per acre.

Japanese Ostrich Plume—Most beautiful variety and superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like ostrich plumes. Excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled—An attractive curled sort, which is popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for greens. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 65c, postpaid.

Imp. Japanese—Each plant produces extra-large leaves of good substance and of most appetizing pungency. It succeeds well also from spring sowings, but does not make so large during the warm summer as it does in the cooler fall or winter months. When they are grown in rich soil, the leaves attain sixteen to twenty inches in length; they are of light green color, with large white ribs of leaf stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

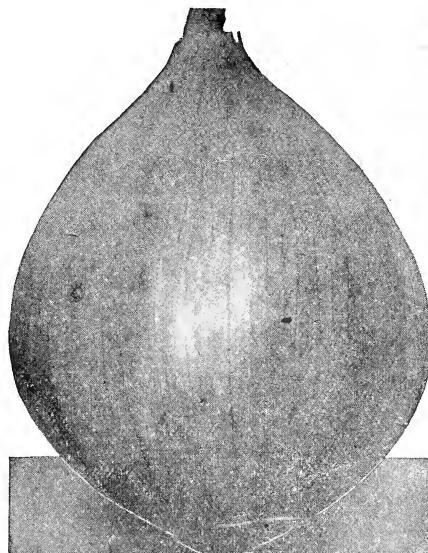
White—Good for culinary purposes, but easily running to seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

BEST QUALITY ONION SEED

Culture—The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil; unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. As early in the Spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by levelling the ground with a rake; sow thinly in rows a quarter of an inch deep and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of the spade or a light roller. For general crop plant in September and October. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 2 to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or collect it about the growing bulb. When ripe, pull and dry thoroughly before storing. Commercial fertilizers are better to use than manures. One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

Louisiana Red Creole (Genuine Stock)—A native onion, noted for its keeping qualities; in fact, it will surpass any other onion on the market in keeping months after harvested, besides being the best producer. It is sown very extensively in Texas and Florida and constitutes 80% of all other varieties planted in this state. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Red Bermuda—Genuine seed imported direct from the Island of Teneriffe. A very early pale Red Onion grown extensively in the South for early shipment to Northern Markets. They mature early and are of extremely mild, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

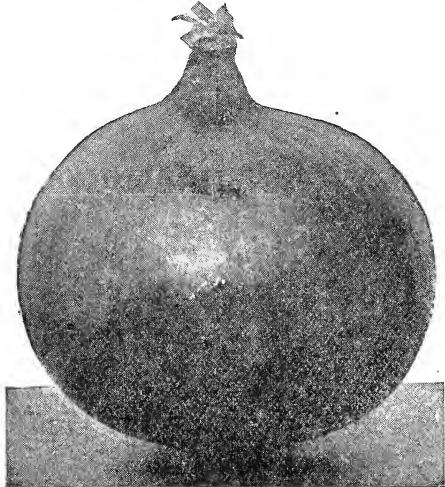


Red Globe.

BEST QUALITY ONION SEED—Continued.

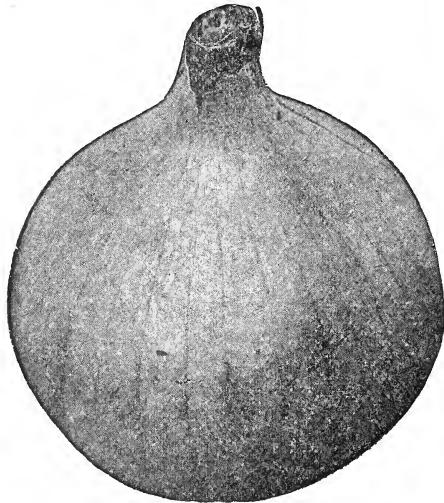
Red Wethersfield—This is a beautiful large, handsome, globe-snake red Onion. Earliness, productiveness and keeping qualities. It has perfect form; produces enormous onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silverskin—This is a medium size onion of mild flavor and with beautiful clear white skin. The variety is a favorite with many for use when young, as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles. It matures early and is fine for Fall and early Winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Red Bermuda.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—Is without doubt the finest white Onion in cultivation for its unexcelled mild and delicious flavor. Very early, pure white, large flat; in fact, it is the standard and most profitable variety of the Bermuda that one can plant during the Spring months in South and Southwest Texas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$5.30, postpaid.



La-Red Creole.

Australian Brown—An early and very hardy variety which does especially well in the South. Should be planted early, on low wet grounds to get large bulbs. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. It is especially noted as a long keeper as it keeps well into Spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Culture—Onion Sets, when planted in January and February here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set in rows five to six inches apart and about eight to ten inches in the rows. By planting sets you gain about three weeks in earliness of crop, hence it is advisable to plant Onion Sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the Spring and for the earliest ripening bulbs. Matures in 90 to 110 days. One quart to 20 feet of drill; 8 bushels to the acre.

Red Creole—Sold out. New Crop in September.

White Western—Qt., 35c; gal., 80c, postpaid; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00, not prepaid.

Red Western—Qt., 35c; gal., 80c, postpaid; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50, not prepaid.

Yellow Western—Qt., 35c; gal., 80c, postpaid; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50, not prepaid.

Yellow Bermuda—Sold out. New crop, ready in September.

Red Bermuda—New crop. Ready in September.

White Pearl—Sold out. New crop ready in September.

White Crystal Wax—Sold out. New crop ready in September.

OKRA, OR GUMBO



Dwarf Green.

The young, tender seed pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South. Seeds should be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they grow older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

White Velvet—The finest of all strains, being smooth and tender throughout Summer. A favorite among truckers all over the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Dwarf Green—Bears pods ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, and are very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra—Pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. Pods are an intense green color, 9 to 10 inches long, very slim, and do not get hard. It is much sought by canners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

PARSNIPS

A hardy vegetable, used for food for both humans and stock. It is grown similar to the carrot, and requires a rich, loamy soil.

Improved Hollow Crown—A great cropper and considered the best for cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender, and very sugary. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PARSLEY

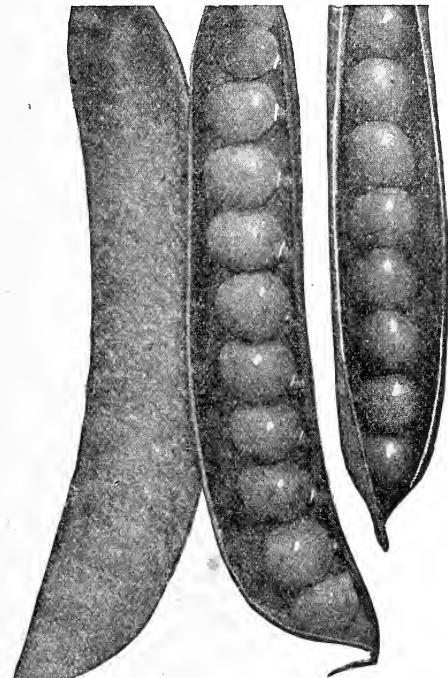
Culture—Can be sown either in Spring or Fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Champion Moss Curled—A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Plain Leaved—It is very hardy, a strong grower and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

RELIABLE GARDEN PEAS

Peas require a good, well worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for the dwarf varieties in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The large varieties are sown in rows about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.



Early Alaska.

Alaska—The earliest smooth pea in existence. The pods are medium in size, well filled and mature practically all at one time. Our strain is extra selected. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

First and Best—(Extra Early)—The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good

number of choice pods filled with choice peas of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

American Wonder—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large sweet peas of luscious quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Matures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Telephone—A large sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Gradus, or Prosperity—The earliest-podded pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems, with large, dark green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

Champion of England—For main crop or summer use, this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

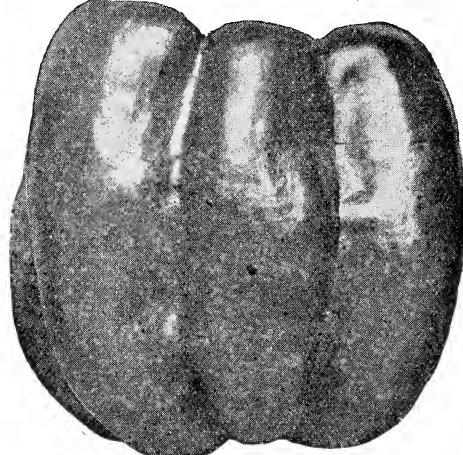
Large White Marrowfat—A very late sort, that bears large quantities of well-filled pods. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Melting Sugar—(Edible pod.) In this variety the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle and tender, and fine-flavored when cooked. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Sutton's Excelsior—A fine first early dwarf wrinkled pea. This is a very hardy sort; can be planted early; vines are 18 inches high, very prolific in bearing; pods are almost square at lower end; they are larger and broader than the usual dwarf pea, and light green color. The excellent quality of the peas, size of pods, heavy yielding and hardiness have secured for "Sutton's Excelsior" many friends amongst market growers, who prefer it to the tall, tender varieties. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$3.25; 50 pounds, \$12.00.

PEPPER

The young plants are raised like tomatoes or egg plant. They should be set out after all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Set the plants about 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.



Ruby Giant

Ruby Giant—A cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the larger size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.75.

PEPPERS—Continued.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest mild, red pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, perfect growth. The peppers are of enormous size. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

Large Bell, or Improved Bullnose—A large early sort, with thick mild flesh. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.75, postpaid.

Ruby King—A very prolific popular sort bearing splendid crops of splendid large thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

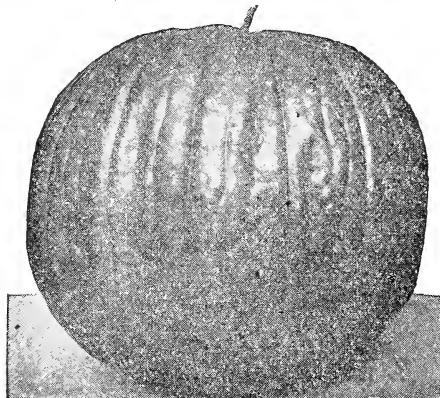
Large Red Cayenne—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long, very hot. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.75, postpaid.

New Pimento Peppers—This is a new pepper, fast becoming popular in the South, where it will eventually be grown largely for canning purposes. It is fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. The skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. It is very sweet and delicious, and entirely free from pungency; in color, when ripe, it is a beautiful green. Very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. It is much sought and grown by canners for pickles and pulp. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 40c.; 2 oz., 75c.

PUMPKIN

Quality First—Tested Seeds

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but cultivated the same though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash. After danger of frost is over, plant the seed in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn, two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill.



Kentucky Field

Green Striped Cushaw—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, is irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse, sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese—Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin—Distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

King or Mammoth Pumpkin—Also called Jumbo, Mammoth Prize, or Mammoth Portion. On good ground and under high cultivation this pumpkin grows to an immense size. Yet it is one of the best pie pumpkins, having very thick sweet flesh which cooks quite dry and tender. To grow pumpkins of the largest size leave only one plant, and give the pumpkin plenty of room. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SELECTED IRISH POTATOES

Culture—To secure best results in growing potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets a foot apart in the rows. A complete potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the potatoes before planting by cutting the potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If the weather is favorable, the shoots will start out strong and vigorous, and as soon as the plants have sent out roots, they grow more rapidly than freshly-cut potatoes.



Early Rose.

Irish Cobbler—This is a most excellent early variety, maturing good size tubers seven weeks from time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clear and smooth; flesh is pure white and excellent quality, always cooking mealy. \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

Bliss' Triumph—Earliest potato in existence. A handsome variety and wonderfully productive. Tubers are not large, but a fine medium size for early use, round as a ball, and a beautiful color. For several years it has been the most popular variety in the South. Not desirable for main crop. \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

Early Rose—Great improvement on the old-time Early Rose. A long, red Potato, about ten days later than Triumph. Does better on poor land than most sorts. \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

Peerless—Especial attention is called to this strain for market purposes. Of good average size, strictly pure, smooth, and free from scab and rot, and outyields other early sorts. It is an especial favorite with marketmen, and the most profitable potato they can grow. Excellent keepers. \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Burbank—A good late variety, fully a month later than the Triumph. It sets heavily and yields a big crop on good land. We do not recommend the planting of this variety on poor soil. We have the genuine seed, procured from a most responsible grower. \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

SWEET POTATO SEEDS AND PLANTS

Write for Prices on Quantity Lots
Southern Queen—Very smooth, tubers having few or no veins.

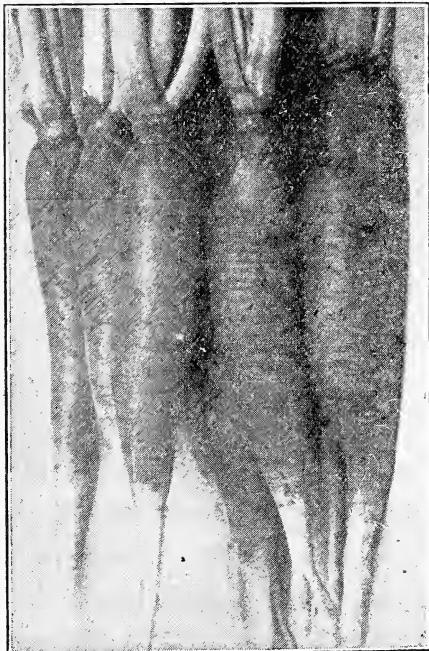
Bunch Yam—Earliest variety; very productive, yielding as many as 300 barrels per acre on alluvial land. Skin dull white or yellow; flesh white, dry and mealy.

Pumpkin Yam—Excellent in quality and productiveness. Skin and flesh yellow and sweet. Best for home use.

Sweet Potato Plants—Bunch Yam, Bunch Yellow Yam, Nancy Hall, Yellow Yam, and Porto Rico.

SELECTED RADISH SEED

Radishes must be grown very quickly, and in order to do this they should be planted in very rich soil and have plenty of water, commencing early in the spring and sow at intervals of about a week or ten days. By doing this you will have nice fresh radishes all the time. This can be kept up practically all spring and summer. For fall and winter use you should start sowing seed in August and September, using the same methods



Imp. Chartier.

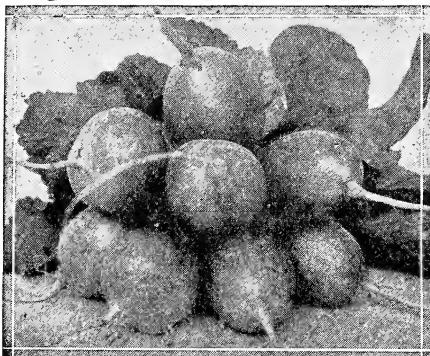
as for spring planting. When you plan your garden in the spring and see that you are going to be crowded for Radish room, they can be very easily sown in between your beets, carrots and onion rows, as they will be up and gone before your other stuff is ready to use. One ounce of seed will sow about 4 feet of drill, and about 5 or 6 pounds per acre.

White Tipped Turnip Shape—A round, turnip-shaped radish with small tops and of very quick growth, deserving general cultivation on account of its white, crisp and tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting, as well as forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Crimson Giant—New variety and differs radically from all others, as the roots attain more than double the size of other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat, pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit development of roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

French Breakfast—(25 days.) A small, handsome variety of very quick growth; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter and 2 inches long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

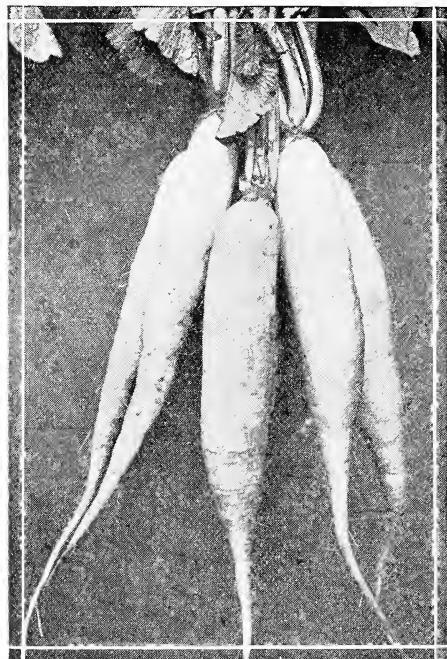
Improved Chartier—Roots long, tapering, and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth; remains crisp and tender till fully grown. Color, scarlet above; shading into white at the tip. Flesh white and mild flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



White Tipped Turnip Shape.

Black Spanish (Winter)—This is sown during Fall and early Winter. It is long in shape, solid and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

RADISHES—Continued



Icicle

Icicle—(30 days.) The finest, most delicate, and tenderest of pure white Radishes. About 6 inches in length, clear, transparent white, crisp, and tender; very attractive on the table and also for the market; ready to pull three weeks after sowing; may be sown as early in spring as soil can be prepared. Remains tender and free from pith for longer period than any other sorts; attractive in appearance and extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Sandwich Island—It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

SPINACH

Culture—A great deal of this is raised for the local market, as well as for shipping. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the Fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves. Matures in 60 to 100 days. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.

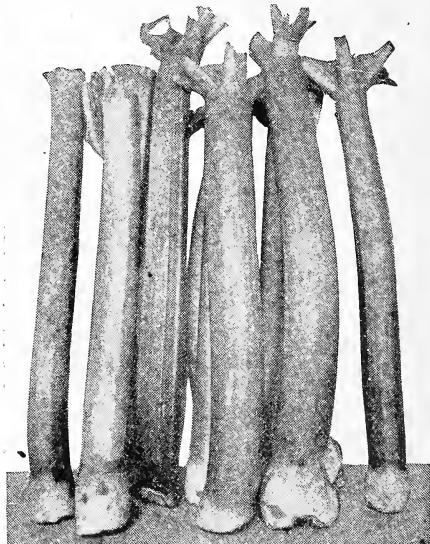
Bloomsdale—Produces its broad, thick leaves early in the season. Its giant leaves often measure 20 inches across which when cooked are very tender and of excellent flavor. Full basket is an early maturing, as well as giant leaved spinach, becoming very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Broad Leaved Flanders—This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. A fine shipping variety to Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$4.50,

Extra Large Leaved Savoy—The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use and the market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Viroflay, or Thick-Leaved—A variety producing a remarkable thick leaf, slightly crimped and grown extensively by the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT



Victoria Giant.

A hardy growth everywhere, and one of the first sauce and pie plants of spring. It is grown either from seed or by propagation of the roots. The soil for rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the South the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring, if season has been favorable. The roots should be planted 2 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Victoria Giant—A very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT

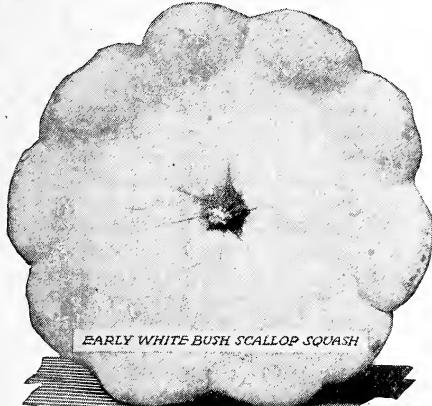
So called because of resemblance in flavor to the oyster when cooked. Tap root is long and resembles a parsnip and one-half the size of an ordinary parsnip. Requires a deep, rich soil and the whole season to mature in. Plant seed about 1 inch deep in drills 12 inches apart; later thin out young plants to 4 or 5 inches. 8 or 10 pounds of seed required to acre; 1 ounce will plant 70 feet of drill. Roots may be dug and stored in fall or left in ground over winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

SQUASH

Culture—The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season. Plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. For the bush varieties, hills should be four to five feet apart each way; from six to ten seeds are sown in each hill, and the plants are thinned to a stand after the development of a couple of rough leaves. One to two shovelfuls of good manure worked into the soil to each hill is recommended. Keep the squash picked off as soon as they are ready, so as to keep the plants bearing longer. Seed required—one ounce to 25 hills; three pounds per acre.

Early White Bush—The Cympling of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. The best for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH

Culture—The gardener who has the necessary hotbeds may begin sowing the seed fully six weeks before it will be safe to put the plants in the open ground. In our latitude plantings like these begin during December and early January. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches high they should be transplanted to another hotbed or cold frame, in order to make the plants strong and sturdy. Set the plants in the cold frame in rows four inches apart each way. When the weather has become settled and you think that all danger of frost is past, which is usually about the first of April with us, transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. If the plants are to be staked, 18 to 20 inches apart is sufficient. A second planting can be made during May, which will make plants that begin to bear during August or September, and continue until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,200 plants; use 4 ounces to the acre.

Our Tomato Seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest Tomatoes in the fields. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up Tomato Seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing states.

Spark's Earliana—The earliest large smooth Tomato. Of large, uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and as solid as a beefsteak. Most vigorous grower. A prodigious bearer, continuing until frost. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

New Stone—One of the largest and most solid, main crop or late bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are bright, deep scarlet, oval and very deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother,



WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH

Hubbard, 60 Days—Fruit oblong. Skin dark green, marked with orange. Flesh dry, rich. Especially valuable in northern climates or mountainous districts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Giant Summer Crookneck—A mighty fine summer squash. The skin is yellow. The shape is shown in the illustration. The flesh has a deep golden orange color and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. Measures from one and a half to two feet in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

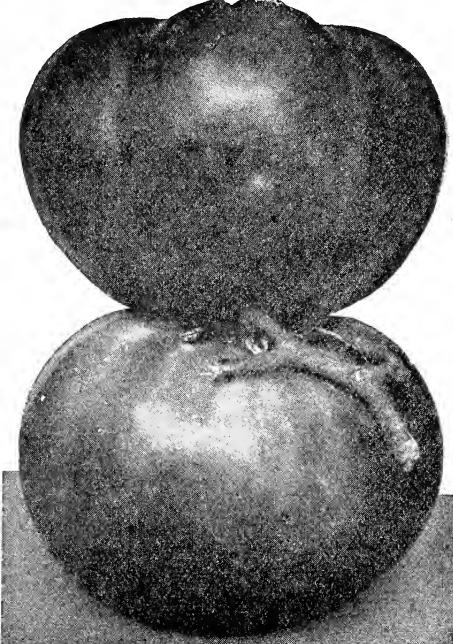
Mammoth White Bush—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Mammoth Yellow Bush or Golden Custard—The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear yellow skin and rich, creamy, yellow flesh of the very best flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Write for special quantity prices.

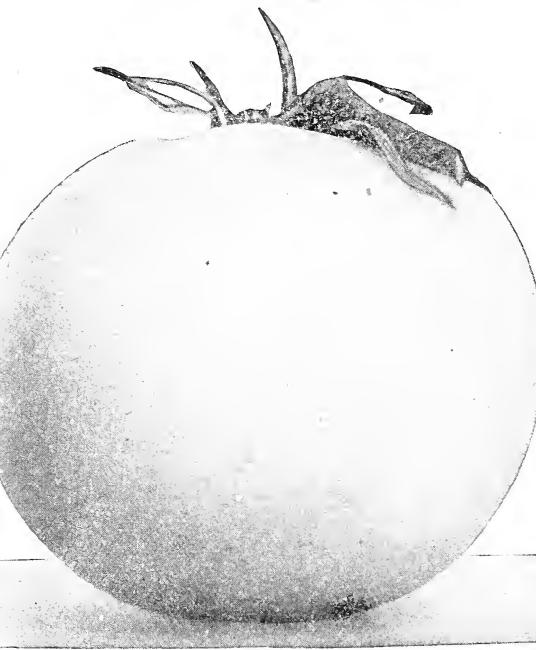
TOMATO SEED

more uniform and better colored. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.40, postpaid.



Red Rock.

TOMATOES—Continued



New Stone.

Early Acme—One of the best known old standard varieties, bright red, the fruits are round and very solid, and of uniform shape. I recommend this variety for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Ponderosa—(Purple crimson.) No tomato has ever surpassed the genuine Ponderosa in size or delicious, meaty flavor. It is not only the largest, but also the heaviest tomato grown. The color is a glowing crimson; shape quite regular considering its size, and it is considered by thousands of people the best table variety in existence for slicing, haying but few seeds. The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.65, postpaid.

June Pink—An extra early, purplish pink tomato similar to Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruits and time of maturing. A



Spark's Earliana.

valuable variety for market gardeners who want an early, purplish pink tomato. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty—A most popular tomato with shippers and market gardeners. Our seed stock of this variety is grown from Livingston's original strain and kept absolutely pure. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size; firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive fruit, being short jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion—This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds do. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, color bright red, ripens up even. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Red Rock—A great big red, meaty Tomato, the best of the late maturing varieties. Extraordinarily solid, hence the name of "Red Rock." Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture and flavor and is red as a tomato can be all the way through. Meat is solid without being hard and the finest in flavor. Matures in from 110 to 115 days. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

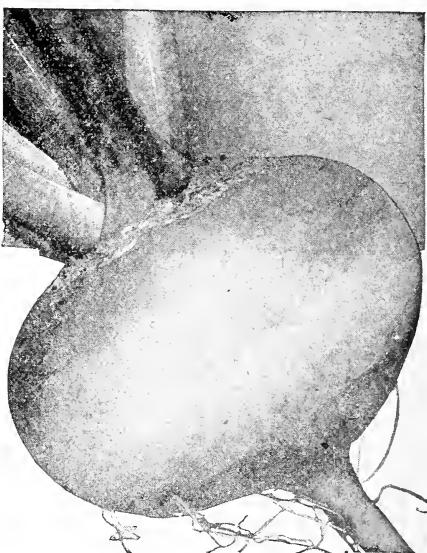
Matchless—A tall-growing, prolific variety with large fruit, which is rather flattened, smooth and uniform. Color bright scarlet. For canning and general main crop there is no better grown. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Tree Tomato—A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit. It is very productive and quality excellent. A fine tomato for the home garden. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Write for Prices on Larger Quantities.

TURNIPS

The turnip is not injured by frost, and makes its growth in cool, moist weather. For spring sowing plant as early as the ground can be worked, and for fall sowing plant for August to October 1st in this latitude. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Turnips prefer a light sandy loam. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out so the plants stand 4 inches apart.



Early Flat Dutch.

TURNIPS—Continued



Large Purple Top White Globe.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The tops of this variety grow very small and are distinctly strap leaved, growing very erect and compact. The roots are small and flat turnip shaped; skin purple on top of root, clear white below. Flesh white, most desirable sort for forcing or planting outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe—A variety that is globular and as large as the Pomeranian White Globe. Of beautiful appearance and the white flesh is of the most excellent quality, equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, top green. Grows to a large size. Is hardy, keeps well and a good cropper. Very popular in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe—One of the most productive kinds and in good rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding, but is also excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Seven Top—The most popular variety for winter and early spring “greens” in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December

and in early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—The demand for this popular variety is always heavy, and we take special care to secure extra selected seed from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best turnips on the market for both table and stock feeding. Has a bright purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. Matures in eight or nine weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Early White Egg—An early, oval-shaped variety with smooth, clear white roots of medium size which grow half out of the ground. The tops are small with leaves distinctly cut. The flesh is clear, white, firm, fine grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for use are usually about 2 inches in diameter and about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaved—A very early white turnip, extensively used for table, especially in the southern states. The leaves are entire and upright in growth. The roots are of medium size, flat, very white fleshed, fine grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for table use are about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. This variety is also grown as a field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—A beautiful bright yellow turnip of medium size and universally sweet and delicious flavor. Is hardy and one of the best keepers. Flesh extremely firm and solid. Brings good price on market. If you have never tried yellow turnips, we advise you to plant some of the Golden Ball in your home garden this year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Cow Horn—Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top. Carrot-shaped, grows nearly half out of the ground and slightly crooked. Delicate and well flavored; a rapid grower and considered good for market use. Grown very largely for feeding purposes as it is a profitable crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Rutabaga in hardness and firmness of texture, and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

All kinds of stock relish Rutabagas, and thrive upon them when fed in combination with hay. If sown the last of July or the first of August, the tops make an excellent pasture for sheep during the autumn and the turnips furnish succulent food for them throughout the winter. Yields 20 tons to the acre.

Improved Purple Top Yellow—This magnificent Swede, the result of judicious selection, is the hardest, most productive and nutritious of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Write for Quantity Prices on Larger Lots.

In Your Garden

you can get increased yields and improve your soil if you inoculate all your
Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas with

Mulford Cultures

Peas, beans, etc., belong to the legume or pod-bearing family of plants, which Nature has endowed with the wonderful ability to harbor and nurture certain bacteria on their roots, and these bacteria, in turn, gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the plant itself. Increased nitrogen supplied to the plant means increased yield.

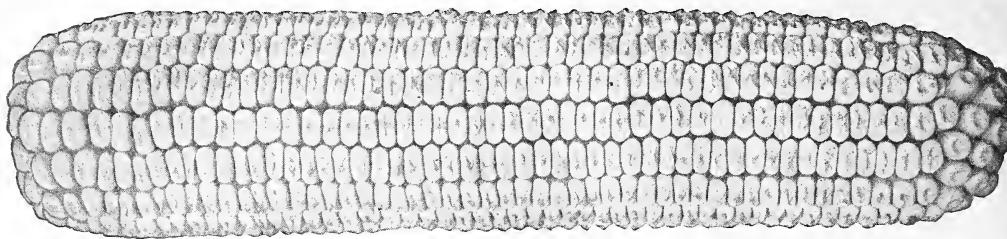
As a rule, the proper bacteria are not present in the soil; therefore, to insure best results, always use **Mulford Cultures**.

Treat your seed before planting. Very easy to use—simply add water and moisten seeds with the mixture. **SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS**

Small Size.....	\$0.35	1-Acre Size.....	1.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ -Acre Size.....	.75	5-Acre Size.....	5.00

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume. Further information upon request.

FARM SEED DEPARTMENT.



Early Yellow Lehmann.

It behooves the grower to plant the very best seeds obtainable. Realizing this, it is our aim to offer nothing but the best. We contract our seeds from the best growers in the country, who have made the growing of seeds their life-long work. Then again, all seeds brought into our house are thoroughly inspected and tested, and it is necessary they come up to our high standard before we place them on the market. Our years of experience and methods of testing, enable us to offer nothing but first-class stock, which the grower demands and is entitled to, as the planting of inferior seeds may mean the loss of his time, labor, and money.

Prices on all farm seeds subject to market fluctuation. Write us your needs, and it will be a pleasure to quote you the very lowest prices on quality seeds. Remember, we are here to serve you in any capacity we can.

SEED CORN

Our stocks are from Iowa and Louisiana, from reliable growers. Our native corn is especially graded, tipped and butted. All are of high germination. Samples gladly mailed on request.

Our Iowa corn is not just ELEVATOR corn, but is selected stock.

Our Dwarf Mexican June Corn is absolutely the best sort for late crop. Plant during May, June and July. If your spring crop has not been a success, due to unfavorable weather, you can plant Mexican June Corn as late as July 15.

No other variety of corn has the drouth resisting features of our Dwarf Mexican June Corn. The stalks under favorable conditions grow 6 to 8 feet high, and the yield averages 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than any other sort.

NORTHERN VARIETIES—IOWA SELECTED STOCK

Freight or Express

Reid's Yellow Dent—100 days. Qt., 20c; peck, 75c; bu., \$3.25.

Early Yellow Lehmann—90 days. Qt., 20c; peck, 75c; bu., \$3.25.

Iowa Silver Mine—100 days. Qt., 20c; peck, 75c; bu., \$3.25.

St. Charles Red Cob—120 days. Qt., 20c; peck, 75c; bu., \$3.25.

Champion White Pearl—100 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.60.

Johnson County White—100 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.60.

NATIVE VARIETIES—SOUTHERN GROWN

Freight or Express

Dwarf Mexican June—100 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Hickory King—120 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Sure Cropper White—110 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Calhoun Red Cob—110 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

La. Yellow Creole—110 days. Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex—A splendid winter forage plant. This is sown broadcast and furnishes a rich, nutritious winter pasture; can be grazed six weeks after planted. 20 lbs. per acre. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 1 bu., 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

VETCH

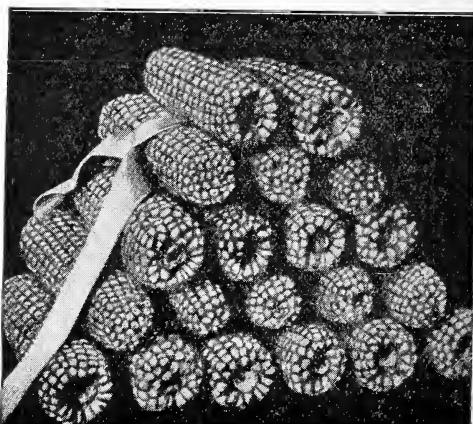
Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch—Planted with small amounts of rye, oats, wheat or barley for a support after it begins to run. Vetch makes a magnificent hay crop in spring, coming in ahead of everything else except thoroughly established fields of alfalfa, and at the same time leaves added fertility to the soil. Planted on Bermuda sod and scratched in lightly in October it furnishes an abundance of grazing all through winter and spring for beef or dairy cattle, hogs or sheep, and in late spring can be let go to seed, thus seeding down the ground for next season. Vetch make possible profitable live stock breeding which means prosperity on Southern farms. 40 lbs. per acre; 50 lbs. per bushel. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid; 1/2 bu., \$4.75; 1 bu., \$9.00, not prepaid.

WHEAT

While very little wheat is grown in Louisiana and some of our best planters discourage it, still some plant it principally for green feed and we now find it necessary to carry a full line for the benefit of our neighboring State customers who plant for commercial purposes.

Fultz—One of the old stand-bys, matures early and is a good producer, not bearded, grows well in high and bottom land. Planted September to November. One bushel per acre, 60 lbs. per bushel. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00, not prepaid.

Red May Wheat—Claims great earliness. A standard variety and a great favorite in Tennessee; planted from September to November. One bushel per acre, 60 pounds per bushel. 25c per lb., postpaid; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.



White Pearl.

RYE

Southern Grown Winter Rye—Makes a fine winter pasture and if cut before fully headed it will produce a good quality of hay. Planted from September to January. 1 1/2 bushels per acre; 56 lbs., per bushel. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid; 1/4 bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$3.00, not prepaid.

Abruzzi Rye—Said to be fully a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary rye, and is claimed to yield much more per acre than common rye. It is rapidly becoming popular in the South and Southwest generally. Planted from September to January. 1 1/2 bushels per acre; 56 lbs. per bushel. 1 lb., 40c, postpaid; 1/2 bu., \$2.75; 1 bu., \$4.50, not prepaid.

Rosen Rye—In the same season has the reputation of yielding 10 bushels more and sometimes 15 bushels more to the acre. Planted from September to January. 1 1/2 bushels per acre, 56 lbs. per bushel. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid; 1/2 bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00, not prepaid.

BARLEY

(Southern Grown)—The particular value of Barley in the South is for winter and spring grazing. Planted from September to November. Two bushels per acre; 48 lbs. per bushel. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid; 1/4 bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$3.75, not prepaid.

CANE

Honey Drip, or Japanese Variety—This variety of cane is the best all-around cane for the Southern farmers. It is the best syrup producer and a splendid forage crop for green feeding, making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7 stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October—owing to time of planting—but will keep green and stand until killed by frost. As a syrup producer, it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly flavored. As a feed crop, it is the best on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops per season. If the season is too dry for more than one crop this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand until frost. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed, and, if allowed to stand until late fall, each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut. For syrup, sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Amber—Farmers and stockmen say that the Early Amber cane is the most valuable fodder plant. It is profitably grown from Manitoba to Mexico on any good corn ground, and is but little affected by drought.

Red Top or Sumac—Planted very extensively in the Southwest. Smaller cane than other varieties, but makes a large amount of fodder.

Early Orange—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber.

MILO MAIZE

Milo Maize—A sure dry-weather crop; has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre; stalks 4 to 9 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder, like wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

COTTON SEED

Improved Mebane Triumph—Not only is it a prolific yielder, but, for reasons of the quality of its lint, commands in this market the highest price of any cotton of equal staple. Has a strong, stocky, thrifty stalk that resists drought well. Bolls are large, mostly five lock, growing close together and practically storm proof. Early, and quick to mature. The lint yield is larger than any other variety, requiring only 1,350 to 1,400 lbs. of seed cotton to make 500-lb. bale.

We offer the same stock as heretofore obtained direct from Mr. A. D. Mebane (the originator) in 2 and 3 bushel bags, bearing his imprint thereon. Per bu. (32 lbs.), market price.

Mebane Triumph Big Boll—Does very well in the boll weevil countries, and is one of the most popular varieties. It is rapid in maturing, storm-proof, and produces the highest percentage of lint of any cotton grown. The limbs are widely branching and short jointed, which insure an abundance of sunshine to every boll and rapid growth. Prices: Postpaid, lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Rowden Big Boll—A splendid variety of big boll cotton well known in this section. Adapts itself to almost every kind of soil. Per bu. (32 lbs., market price.



Louisiana Red Rust Proof.

OATS

Louisiana Red Rustproof—Very early; is rust-proof; does well on thin ground and does not lodge; will bear neglect or a bad season and still make a good crop. We offer only the genuine Red Rustproof. Lb., 25c, postpaid; peck, 75c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00, not prepaid.

Fulghum Oats—A strain of the Red Rustproof Oats grown more especially for its earliness, maturing some two weeks ahead of the native strains enables you to have them cut before the native oats mature and reach the market. Fulghum Oats make excellent winter pasture, as they have a heavy hay and do not winter-kill readily. It is a remarkable rust resistant and hardy. Lb., 25c, postpaid; peck, 75c; bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.00, not prepaid.

Early Winter Turf Oats—Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter and are as hardy as wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties; 2 1/2 bushels per acre; 32 lbs. per bushel. Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50, not prepaid.

FIELD OR COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improver—Makes poor land rich; makes good land more productive; also makes a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop. Cow peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops grown. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition and the productiveness very much increased. The cow peas have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by cow peas.

Whippoorwill Peas—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas, and in the South generally. A vigorous, healthy grower, yielding an abundant crop of forage and grain. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas—These field peas are entirely different from cow peas, requiring to be sown early in the spring and making the crop in May or June. They can be sown in open weather in December, January, February, and March, and make large yields which can be used either green or be cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under. They can be sown at the rate of 1 1/4 to 2 bushels to an acre; but a light seeding of rye, oats or barley will increase the yield and help support the pea vines.

Black-Eyed Peas—A very fine table pea much in demand by market gardeners. Pods are of good size and the peas are crowded in the pod.

Brown Crowder Peas—One of the earliest to mature, and also makes a large and vigorous growth, and is one of the most prolific and best for edible peas, both for home use and market. The size of the pea is large and they are of most delicious flavor when cooked. This also makes a quantity of vine. Price, qt., 40c, postpaid.

Write for Prices

SPECKLED VELVET BEAN

The new 100-day speckled bean originated in south Alabama. It is exceedingly hardy, the pods staying in the fields in good condition all winter where they are used as pasture for cattle and hogs. The bean can be grown over the entire South, and is one of the most profitable and less expensive crops produced by the Southern farmer. Can be planted in rows with corn, 5 or 6 feet apart in drill. When planted this way it invariably produces twice as much grain per acre as corn.

Velvet beans are considered as one of the best legumes. They may be grown on almost any soil. Land that has been run down or worn out from growing cotton for a number of years may be readily restored to its original fertility by growing this legume. Among the best feeds known for cattle and hogs and one of the most profitable. Cattle will gather and get fat on it in the field. One of the principal factors in soil life is humus which is abundantly supplied by this legume. It also adds to the soil phosphorus, potash and nitrogen.

Early Speckled—Bu., \$3.00.

Speckled Bush—Bu., \$3.75.

FETERITA

Somewhat similar to Kaffir corn, with the exception that the grains are larger and softer than Kaffir corn. It is about three or four weeks earlier than Kaffir corn, and has made good crops this season beside the same fields planted with Kaffir corn, while Kaffir corn produced very little. It is the most drought-resisting of any of the sorghum family, also the earliest, and will become the most popular dry-weather crop of its class. Our supply of seed is the very best obtainable, and every farmer should have a few acres of this crop. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, post-

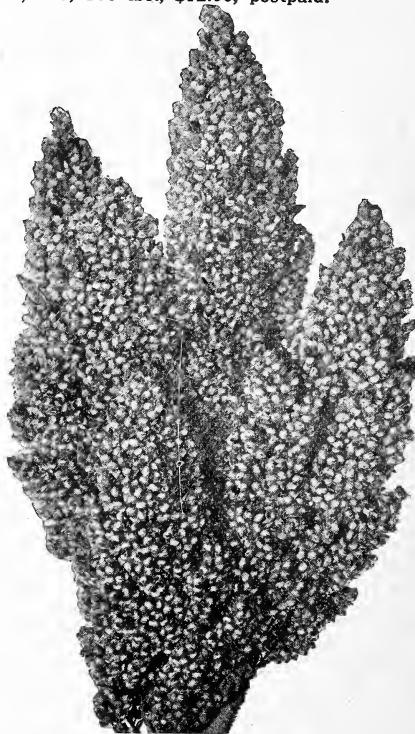
PEANUTS

Culture—Prepare the ground well, laying it off in rows with a shovel-plow; the rows should be 3 1/2 feet apart, and put two kernels to the hill, which are about 1 foot apart. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep the land as level as possible. Three-fourths of a bushel of unshelled nuts will seed an acre.

Mammoth Jumbo—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

Texas Red—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land, as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

White Spanish—In addition to their value for growing for nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making cultivation easier also. This variety frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peanuts and 2 tons of hay per acre. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$12.00, postpaid.



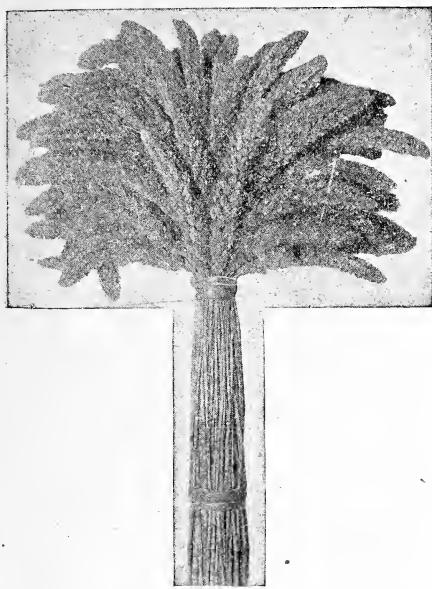
Kaffir Corn.

KAFFIR CORN

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder, 1/2 to 2 bushels should be sown broadcast, and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in dough.

White—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; bu., 50 lbs., \$2.50.

Red—Grows taller than the white; stalks slender, juicy and very leafy. The seed is red and smaller than the white and yields much heavier. Lb., 15c, postpaid.



Millet.

MILLET

Millet is an important and nutritious hay and forage crop—splendid for dairy cows, young stock and sheep, and yields heavily. It is easily cured, and its rapid growth makes it a splendid “catch” crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre. It matures from six to eight weeks after seeding; can be planted from April until August, but not too early. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Two crops can be grown on the same land.

Golden Millet—True Southern-grown seed. In the North Millet is sown almost altogether for hay and for that purpose Southern-grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Northern seed and that means better hay. Golden Millet is sweet and palatable and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows 4 to 5 feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre.

MULFORD CULTURES

Small Cost

Large Returns

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Alsike Clover
Crimson Clover	Burr Clover
Sweet Clover	Cow Peas
White Clover	Soja Beans
Red Clover	Canada Field Peas

$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre Size.....

1 Acre Size.....

5 Acre Size.....

Easy to Use

No Labor Expense

Peanuts	Garden Peas
Vetch	Garden Beans
Windsor Beans	Lima Beans
Velvet Beans	Lespedeza
Sweet Peas	Beggar Weed
	Postage Paid

.....\$0.55

.....1.55

.....5.20

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Further information sent free upon request.

Japanese Millet—Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably, and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay, and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds to an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It does best on low, moist ground.

SOY BEANS

Soy Beans are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of 1½ to 3½ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. A remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land; they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the corn-planting. Soy beans as feed will take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Mammoth Yellow, lb., \$3.50; Biloxi, lb., \$4.50.

BROOM CORN

Broom corn will succeed in any good corn soil and will make a good crop with but little rain. Besides the brush, it will make a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to oats. Three pounds are required to an acre when drilled in rows 3 feet apart.

Evergreen—A favorite in Oklahoma and Texas. Grows to good length, and if cut at the proper time, retains a good color. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c.

Dwarf Broom Corn—This variety grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall growing sort. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, per lb., 20c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUN-FLOWER

The Sunflower has proven to be an excellent crop for ensilage. Produces an enormous tonnage of from 20 to 30 tons per acre. Fed to dairy cattle, it is found to be satisfactory. The cows produced as much milk as when fed on other ensilage. The seed is valuable as a poultry and hog feed. Should be sown in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Two to 3 pounds are sown per acre. Lb., 15c.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CLOVERS

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER

Alfalfa is the most talked of and most widely planted of all varieties of clover in the world.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "In addition to the hay crop, Alfalfa at two years adds \$100 to the value of every acre on which it grows."

Alfalfa in the South will produce 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre each year and in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other clovers and 60 per cent more than Timothy hay. It will grow 4 to 5 crops a year and it does not exhaust the soil; it enriches the soil. Its long, branching roots penetrate far down, 15 to 20 feet, and so loosen the subsoil that it is a gigantic subsoiler, resists drought, and gets plant food where other crops would be a failure. When the plants are destroyed in order to raise other crops on Alfalfa land, the large roots decay and produce a vast source of fertility to be used by following crops. It is said that the feeding value of a ton of Alfalfa is equal to a ton of shelled corn.

We handle the following brands:

Banner—Price, postpaid, 50c per lb.; not prepaid, \$18.00 per bushel.

Fancy—Price, postpaid, 40c per lb.; not prepaid, \$15.00 per bushel.

Write for prices in large quantities.

Planted from September to November. 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Southern Burr Clover—An excellent winter clover crop. Furnishes plenty of pasture for stock. Grows anywhere. A builder of land. Planted from September to November. In burr, 5 bushels per acre. Southern Grown in the burr. Price, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid; 1 bu., 10 lbs., \$2.00, not prepaid. Planted from August to October. Write for prices on quantity lots.

White Dutch Clover—This is very largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout the South. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Planted from September to November or February and March. Eight pounds per acre. Prices, postpaid, **Fancy**, per lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$8.00, not prepaid; bushel, \$48.00, not prepaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Fancy Medium Red Clover—A valuable farm crop in the Southern Belt. Equally good for pasture, hay or soil improvement. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Red Clover is a nitrogen-gathering plant and one of the best soil improvers. Clover intelligently used is one of the farmers' best friends and should be used as a rotation crop. Sow in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn. When alone, 8 to 12 lbs., or with other grasses, 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Postpaid, 1/2 lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 15 lbs., \$4.75; bushel, \$18.00, not prepaid. Planted from September to April 30.

Bokhara or Sweet Clover—White Blossom Sweet Clover or *Melilotus Alba* is a land builder. It has no equal. It resembles Alfalfa and requires the same kind of inoculation. It is extremely vigorous and especially adapted to waste lands, though it is used on good land for a crop forage. It will stand frost and drought remarkably well, the tap root penetrating the soil very deep and is used as a drainage plant for wet soils. It will grow on almost any barren hillsides, and in bottoms. It is valuable to prepare lands for Alfalfa, and for feeding bees. 20 lbs. to the acre. Sown from September to February, 60 lbs. to the bushel, hulled. Price, postpaid, 40c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$3.50, not prepaid; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$12.00.

Crimson Clover for the South—Farmers all through the Southern States are increasing the acreage of Crimson Clover very materially, as they find it one of the best of early forage and soil-improving crops. It costs less to seed per acre than any other similar crop; and the results, in putting the much-needed nitrogen and humus into the soil, are considered superior even to cow peas. Planted from September to March.

20 lbs. per acre. 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bushel, \$9.00, not prepaid.

Alsike Clover, Choice—Swedish Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*). One of the hardiest of all clovers, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly. Planted during October to April. Prices, postpaid, 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 15 lbs., \$5.00; not prepaid, bu., \$18.00. 7 to 10 pounds per acre. Write for prices in quantity lots.

Japan Clover—(*Lespedeza Stiata*). A legume. Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Planted from December to March. 25 lbs. per acre. Price, postpaid, 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 25c; bushel, \$6.00, not prepaid.

BERMUDA GRASS

(*Cynodon Dactylon*)—Almost everybody living in this section knows this grass; it is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet, than this grass. Planted during March to September, 6 pounds per acre. Price, postpaid, \$1.00 per lb.; not prepaid, 5 lbs. for \$4.50. Write for prices in large quantities.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Perenne*)—Is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for Winter lawns on Bermuda sod. English Rye during Winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March. 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid; not prepaid, 1 bu., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

SUDAN GRASS

A Live Stock Food—Grows successfully everywhere. Stock of all kinds eat it readily. Yields more tonnage per acre than any other forage crop. Produces from ten to fifteen thousand pounds of green fodder per acre; suitable for hay or silage. Planted during August and September, but does better planted in March and April. 15 lbs. per acre. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00. Write for quantity prices.

CARPET GRASS

(*Paspalum Platycaulis*) (Petit Gazon) (*Axonopus Compressus*)—This Grass grows tenaciously in any sandy soil. Excellent for lawns or pasture purposes on the Gulf Coast and all sandy lands, and grows equally as well on clay uplands. Green all the year in lower Gulf States. It stools heavily and is one parent stalk. Planted from November to March. 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$8.50, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

SUNNY SOUTH LAWN GRASS

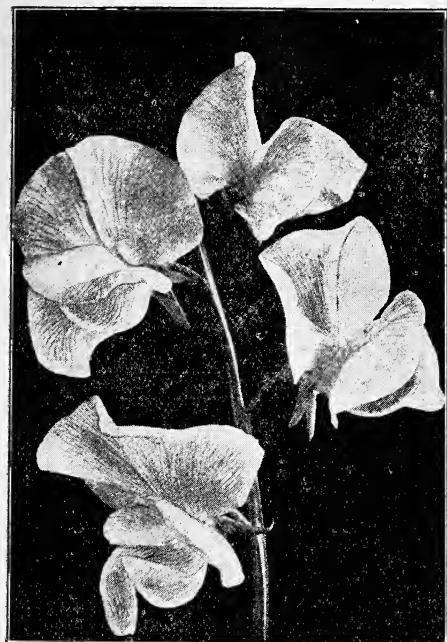
For Winter Lawns—Prepared in the South and prepared for the South by those who know the soil, climate and conditions under which it should be sown. Use this mixture and give proper attention to your lawn, water when necessary and during dry spells frequently and you will have the finest and greenest lawn. Prices, postpaid, 60c per lb; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.00. 20 pounds to the bushel. 3 bushels per acre. Planted September to April. Write for prices in large quantities.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

(**Fancy**)

(*Poa Pratensis*)—Also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names, but Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as the greenest of grasses. Planted from September to April. 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. 1 lb., 60c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$5.00, not prepaid.

FLOWER SEEDS.

CYPRESS VINE.
(*Ipomea Quamoclit*)

A beautiful climber with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright flowers. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree, or stakes, it attains a height of from 10 to 20 feet. Annual.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Red—Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Extensively grown for cut flowers. Foliage is ornamental and finely cut. Grow 16 to 18 inches high and blossom in the fall. Annual.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS.

Beautiful and invaluable flowering plants, blooming in the fall. The colors are pure white, pink, and crimson.

Sow in rich soil when all danger from frost is past, and thin out the seedlings to 2 feet apart. To insure early flowers, start in the house during early spring.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althea Rosea*).

The tall stately spikes bear immense quantities of blooms, of the most brilliant colors. Plant 3 feet apart and water freely. Height 5 to 6 feet. Hardy perennial.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



NASTURTIUMS

The tall varieties can be let run on the ground or will climb fences and trellises. The dwarf varieties make excellent borders. The culture is most simple and the flowers are produced in amazing quantities.

Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c.; oz. 15c.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c.; oz. 15c.

SWEET PEAS.

Spencer Varieties.

Because of unusual size, waisted or fluted appearance and charming blending of colors, the new Spencer type may be appropriately described as Gigantic Orchid Flowered. The flowers are not only of extremely large size, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautiful crumpled or waved.

Choice Seeds, mixed colors only. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

ASTER—Compositae.

The aster is considered the queen of all fall flowers. For beauty and variety of form and color it is unrivaled. Set a foot apart. Height

Little Gem—A low, spreading, light green plant, with small white flowers of delicate fragrance. Most effective in masses of plants, 1 foot apart. Hardy annual. Grown, 1 foot high. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM.

(Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.)

An old favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Half-hardy annual. Two feet high.

Mixed Double—Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE.

(*Momordica Balsamina*.)

Its large golden yellow fruit opens when ripe and displays its brilliant blood-red inside. Hardy annual. 4 to 6 feet. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATION—Marguerite.

Highly prized for massing in summer beds and their perfect form, beautiful shades of color and lavish profusion of bloom continue till frost, or continue indoors. Semi-dwarf. 10 to 15 inches high. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS.

(Or *Coreopsis*.)

Showy and free-flowering plants, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Annual, 1 to 2 feet high.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

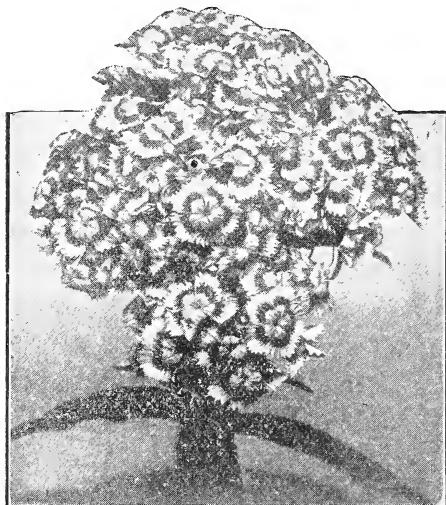
MARVEL OF PERU

(Or Four o'Clock; *Mirabilis Jalapa*)

The sturdy bushes bearing showy flowers in great profusion all summer. Flowers open about four o'clock and during cloudy weather.

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rich, good soil and thin to or transplant to 12 to 18 inches apart.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Phlox.

MORNING-GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*).

Its delicate flowers are very brilliant and beautiful with a wide range of tints and markings. Annual. Supply a support early; use either wire or cord or trellis. Height 10 to 15 feet.

Japanese Imperial—Pkt., 10c.

MOONFLOWER.

(Evening-Glory; *Ipomea*.)

The most gorgeous and versatile of the climbing plants. It does well trained along the roof of a low house or veranda, and its blossoms are delightfully fragrant. If the seeds are notched, they will bloom six weeks from sowing. Annual.

White Seed—Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX—Drummondii

Their bright-colored flowers, profuseness of bloom and ease of culture make them favorites everywhere. They grow to a height of 6 to 18 inches and are very handsome massed in beds. Annual.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA

Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always make them welcome and popular. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Hardy annual. Transplant 18 inches apart.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Striped and Blotched—Pkt., 10c.

POPPY (Papaver)

The individual flowers are large and elegant, with crinkled petals which appear in the sun like crumpled satin. Grown $\frac{1}{2}$ foot in height. Annual.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

PANSY

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Giant Trimardeau, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Showy bedding or border plant from July until early autumn. The beauty of the flowers with their rare combination of color is a revelation. Transplant to a foot apart. Half-hardy annual. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

Blooming in spikes from midsummer until killed by frost. Their compact bushes are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers. About 3 feet high. Half-hardy perennial.

Splendens—Pkt., 10c.

VINCA—Madagascar Periwinkle

Handsome ornamental free-blooming, bushy plants, producing round, single flowers measuring 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. A most satisfactory flowering bedding plant; also a fine cut flower.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



ZINNIA—Elegans

Bears large double flowers from early summer till frost. Provide plenty of room, at least 18 inches. Height 2 feet. Annual.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Crimson Double—Pkt., 10c.

POULTRY REMEDIES AND FOODS



Pratts

Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House



CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY

A positive cure for fowl trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. Guaranteed cure. 30c, 60c, not postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

A sure remedy that can be relied on; it will save the little chicks. 60c, not postpaid.

CONKEY'S FLY-KNOCKER

Prevents flies from annoying stock. It will add flesh to stock in fly-time, and its use in summer will prevent lice and in winter grub. Qt., 60c; 1/2 gal., 90c; gal., \$1.50, not postpaid.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

In Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food you get pure, rich buttermilk in dry powdered form. In this dry powdered form, the buttermilk keeps in good condition and is always ready for use whenever a hatch comes off. It is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains that form a balanced ration for little chicks. This makes a complete starting food for the first three weeks, the most critical period. 1 lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY

Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. 60c, postage 6c; \$1.20, postage 12c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER

It really kills them dead. It does not hurt the fowl or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. 5-oz. pkg., 15c, postage 5c; 15-oz. pkg., 30c, postage 17c; 48-oz. pkg., 60c.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID

Spray the house with one part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Then take the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in ten days, when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and disinfects the poultry house. Qt., 50c; 2 qts., 75c; 1 gal., \$1.25; express extra.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

Two or three big head lice can kill a little chick in a few days. Prevent this with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. 15c, postage 2c; 30c, postage 4c.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY

Gape worms will choke chickens to death. Conkey's Gape Remedy helps rid the chick of these parasites, without hurting the chick. Pkgs., 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC

This actually makes hens lay without harming them. 1 1/2 lbs., 30c; 3 1/4 lbs., 60c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; express extra.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 60c, postage 8c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 60c, postage 18c.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, 60c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 60c, postage 12c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 30c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 60c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 60c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 30c, postage 3c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative, 30c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Stick-tight), 30c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 12c each, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per doz.; 5c each for postage or express extra.

Pratts Roup Remedy

Tablets or Powder, 30c and 60c

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

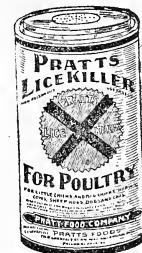
Packages, 30c, 60c, \$1.20; 12-lb. pails, \$1.80; 25-lb. pails, \$3.10.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds into condition for heavy egg laying.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

Packages 30c and 60c

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.



Pratts Baby Chick Food

(Contains Buttermilk)

It is a complete ration for baby chicks, providing growth and preventing disease. It makes bone and muscle and saves chicks from leg weakness and digestive troubles. It has been appropriately called "baby chick life insurance." Packages, 30c, 60c.



Pratts Animal Regulator

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on guarantee that it will satisfy you or your money back.

12 lb. pails, \$2.55.

Pkgs. 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

25 lb. pails, \$4.10, are popular with our customers.



Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

A quick, effective germicide, insecticide and deodorant. As a spray around stables, cow and hog lots, and for use on dogs, cats and pets generally, it is unsurpassed. It is non-irritating and its pleasing, clean odor makes it admirable for household use.

Quart, Half-Gallon and Gallon Cans.

1 Qt. Cans, 70c; 2 Qt. Cans, \$1.25; 1 Gal. Cans, \$2.00.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment.....

Pratts White Diarrhoea Tablets.....

Pratts Special Remedy (for cholera)....

Pratts Condition Tablets.....

Pratts Gape Remedy.....

Pratts Sore-Head Chicken-Pox Remedy....

Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy.....



35c

30c and 60c

30c and 60c

35c and 70c

35c and 70c

Don Sung

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is a scientific tonic which improves the hen's health, makes her stronger and more active and tones up the egg laying organs.

Don Sung is easily given in the feed, and is used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over.

Positively Guaranteed

Give your hens Don Sung for one month, and if you don't find that Don Sung has paid for itself and paid you a good profit besides, your money will be refunded.

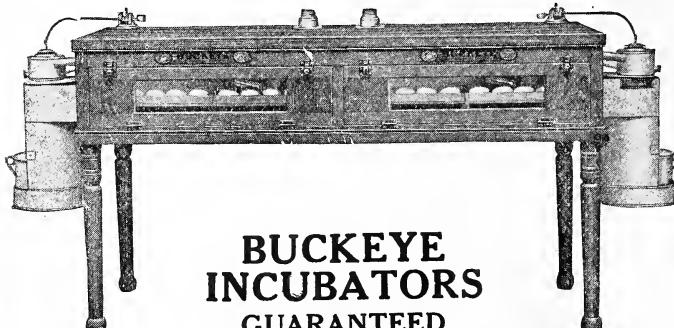
Price, 50c; (add 2c war tax).

Large size, \$1.00; holds 3 times the 50c size; (add 4c war tax).

Special size, \$5.00; holds 6 times the \$1.00 size; (add 20c war tax).



	Pound	Sack or 100 Pounds
Best Grade Hen Feed.....	4c	\$2.90
Best Grade Chick Feed.....	5c	3.50
Laying Mash.....	5c	4.60
Growing Mash.....	5c	4.50
Meat or Beef Scraps.....	7c	6.25
Charcoal (Granulated).....	10c	7.60
Oyster Shells, Crushed.....	2c	1.75
Pearl Grit.....	2c	1.75

DRINKING FOUNTAINS, HOPPERS, LEG BANDS, ETC.**INCUBATORS and BROODERS**

**SEND
FOR
SPECIAL
BOOK**

PRICE LIST.**Buckeye Incubators and Brooders.****INCUBATORS.****BROODERS.**

No. 14 Style E.....	\$ 16.50	No. 20 Metal Brooder.....	\$11.75
No. 16 " E.....	27.50	No. 21 " "	15.50
No. 17 " E.....	36.50	No. 22 " "	19.00
No. 1 Standard.....	37.50	No. 18 Standard Brooder.....	21.50
No. 2 "	44.50	No. 19 " "	26.50
No. 3 "	57.75	No. 25 " "	30.00
No. 4 "	68.00	No. 9 Blue Flame Brooder.....	9.75
No. 5 "	107.00	No. 10 " "	17.50
		No. 11 " "	20.00
		No. 12 " "	22.50

HAND GARDEN CULTIVATORS.



No. 55 Hand Cultivator \$1.25 Each

Norcross hand cultivators and weeder, comprise the most modern type of implements ever devised for Flowers and Garden.

The No. 55 is the largest size and has 5 prongs. The spring steel prongs are attached to a tough Malleable Head with four standard bolts and each prong is quickly detachable. Handles White Ash 4 feet in length. It weighs 3 pounds.



NORCROSS WEEDER.

No. 11, each 55c.

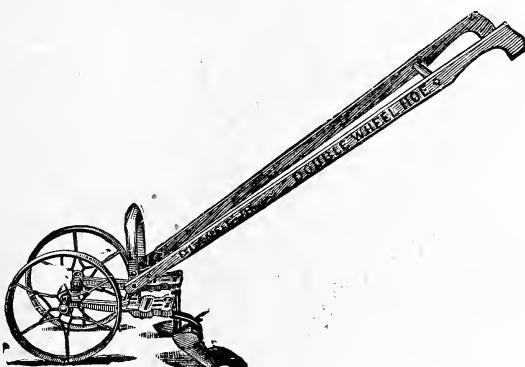


Rat and Roach Paste, 25c per tube.
Rat Annihilator, 25c per package.

IRONAGE GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

SINGLE
WHEEL
WITH ALL
ATTACHMENTS

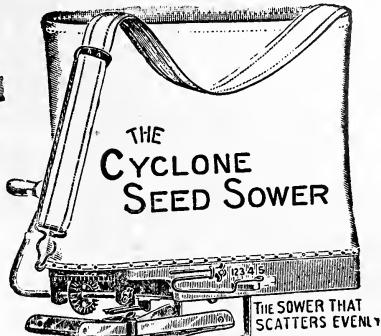
\$6.00



DOUBLE
WHEEL
WITH ALL
ATTACHMENTS

\$12.00

TROWELS, RAKES, PRUNING SHEARS, ETC.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD
SEED SOWER

Price, \$2.50 Each

Fifty acres a ten-hour day—seeded evenly, thoroughly and easily. That's what you can do with a Cyclone Seeder. Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers—a Cyclone will pay for itself in three hours' work! Because its absolutely even distribution will make three bushels do the work of four.

The Parts That Do the Business

1. Slope Feed Board—A very important feature, found only in the Cyclone. Keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine. Insures a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the Seeder.

2. Automatic Feed Adjustment—Gives positive Force Feed throughout. Quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by a touch of a lever. Can't clog or "rush." No waste of seed.

3. Distributing Wheel—Scatters seed evenly. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of operator. Made of solid tin—with no soldered joints.

Low Priced—But Guaranteed Absolutely.

SPRAYING THE HOME ORCHARD AND GARDEN

In the fall after the leaves have fallen, or in the spring before they have appeared, all trees, shrubs and bushes should be sprayed with a mixture of one pound Lime-Sulphur to five of water. This is the dormant spray and is effective in controlling scale insects such as San Jose Scale, Scurf Scale, Oyster Shell Louse, etc.

After the leaves have appeared in the spring, and in the case of fruit trees after the majority of the bloom petals have fallen, the trees should be very thoroughly sprayed with a solution composed of three pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. Great care should be exercised in getting the solution well into the calyx cup of the fruit. This spraying is effective in controlling the first brood of the Codling Moth and similar leaf-eating and chewing insects.

At intervals of from ten days to two weeks after the first spray with Arsenate of Lead the second application at the same strength should be made to control the worms left untouched by the first spray. Thereafter careful watch should be kept, and as soon as the second brood of the Codling Moth appears trees should be immediately sprayed at same strength as the first spray.

In addition to its use as a dormant spray, Lime-Sulphur Solution should also be used during the summer in order to control any fungus diseases, such as Bitter Rot, Frog Eye, Orange Rust, Black Scab, etc., that may put in an appearance.



The New Misty Sprayer—A general sprayer for farm, stable or garden uses; handles fly oils, bug poisons, and disinfectants; large, powerful pump; lined can screw; made of heavy tin; holds 1 quart. Price, 60c.

DUSTER BROWN*

A double acting continuous dust gun for use in dusting small trees, garden truck and for general dusting use.

The container and the pump are one cylinder. The manifold on the top incloses both the valves and makes it possible for the operator to blow a steady stream of dust. The container holds approximately one quart and the air jet is so arranged that it acts as an agitator. Price \$3.50 each.

Belows Dusters.....Ea.\$2.50

COMPRESSED AIR PUMPS

4 Gal. Galvanized.....	Ea. \$5.50
4 Gal. Brass Tank.....	Ea. \$10.50

DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Does not burn the foliage, absolutely safe to use, kills every insect that eats it; superior in every way to Paris Green, as it does not burn or scald the foliage; can be used dry as a powder or as a solution in water. By freight only, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

TOBACCO DUST

Especially desirable for use against lice and sucking insects. By freight, 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.00. By parcel post, 1 lb., 30c.

PARIS GREEN

Is known for its effectiveness. It must be used with care, one teaspoonful to one gallon of water will be safe. By freight, only, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

SLUG SHOT

Especially effective against cut worms, and is not poison. Price, by freight, 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 95c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 125-lb. keg, \$10.00. By parcel post, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.

LIQUID LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION

For dormant spraying use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. It can also be used as a summer spray in combination with Arsenate of Lead. By freight only, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., 90c; 5 gals., \$3.50. Barrel price on application.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

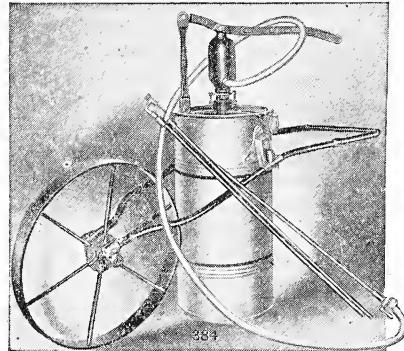
This liquid will control blight on all plants. One of the most desirable preparations for general use. By freight only. Pt., 40c; qt., 60c; gal., \$1.85.

DRY OR POWDERED BORDEAUX MIXTURE

The new form of Bordeaux will keep indefinitely. Cures and controls blight. By freight only, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

FISH OIL SOAP

Per lb., 35c



Auto Spray No. 3—With Pressure Gauge.

For Handling Whitewash, Cold Water Paint, Insecticides, Fungicides and all Solutions.

Auto-Spray No. 3.....\$32.50

Auto-Spray No. 1—Compressed Air Sprayer

A general purpose sprayer. Fill tank with solution and then pump up pressure. All operator has to do is to tighten grip or handle to obtain mist-like spray. A most convenient pump for spraying potatoes and all field crops where operator has to continually move about. Made with brass or galvanized iron tank. Shipping weight, 10 pounds.

Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galvanized tank.....\$ 9.00
Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank.....12.00

Auto-Spray No. 4—Barrel Pump

A light but durable barrel pump for orchard use or for disinfecting. This pump has ample capacity for one nozzle and is not made for two leads of hose. It is fitted with paddle agitator. Shipping weight, 25 pounds.

Auto-Spray No. 4 pump only.....\$12.00
Auto-Spray No. 8—Pump and Tank Combination

This outfit is comprised of a six-gallon galvanized iron tank, double action, high pressure brass pump, 3 feet. $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose and strainer nozzle. Pump will generate a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. Very convenient pump for small trees or in the garden. Shipping weight, crated, 25 pounds.

Auto-Spray No. 8.....\$8.00

VEGETABLE SEEDS

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

JANUARY	Potatoes Shallots Tomatoes Wheat Barley Alfalfa Eggplants Pepper Tomatoes Cucumber	Radish Lettuce Mustard Endive Roquette Cress Parsley Oats Rye Grass Bermuda Grass Fruit Trees Strawberries Blackberries Grape Vines	Squash Milo Maize Feterita Sorghum Bermuda Grass Kaffir Corn Cow Peas Soy Beans Velvet Beans Cabbage	SEPTEMBER	Oats Alfalfa Rye Grass Grass Seeds Flower Seeds Rape
IN HOT BED				OPEN GROUND	
OPEN GROUND					
MARCH				JULY	
OPEN GROUND				OPEN GROUND	
MAY				AUGUST	
OPEN GROUND				OCTOBER	
JUNE				OPEN GROUND	
APRIL				OPEN GROUND	
OPEN GROUND				OPEN GROUND	
FEBRUARY				OPEN GROUND	
OPEN GROUND				OPEN GROUND	
OPEN GROUND				OPEN GROUND	
OPEN GROUND				OPEN GROUND	
OPEN GROUND				OPEN GROUND	
NOVEMBER				OPEN GROUND	
IN HOT BED					
Cucumbers					

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE, Baton Rouge, I

SEEDS

ALL KINDS OF FLOWER SEEDS, 10c PER PACKET.



MAMMOTH ZINNIA

STANDARD TEST
STANDARD QUALITY
LEHMANN'S SEED STORE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA